

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE IMPERILS LIVES.

Post Office Elevator Car, with
Six Men Aboard, Falls
to Cellar.

ALL SEVERELY INJURED.

Former Postmaster Dayton Re-
ported Its Unsafe Condition
Two Years Ago.

BUT IT WAS NOT REMEDIED.

Safeties Did Not Work, and There Was
Nothing to Prevent the Fall.
Another Elevator Just
as Bad.

INJURED.

CAPTAIN J. J. COX, aged sixty, of Mid-
dletown, N. Y., chief examiner of clerks
under the Civil Service; badly injured
about the back. May die.

GEORGE W. DAILY, aged thirty-eight, of
Easton, Pa., railway and mail clerk be-
tween New York and Easton, Pa.; leg
broken and body badly bruised.

FRANK H. BIRDSALL, aged thirty-nine,
of Brewster, N. Y., railway and mail
clerk between New York and Brewster;
leg broken and hip lacerated.

THOMAS MCGOVERN, aged twenty-eight,
of No. 144 Sanford street, Brooklyn, la-

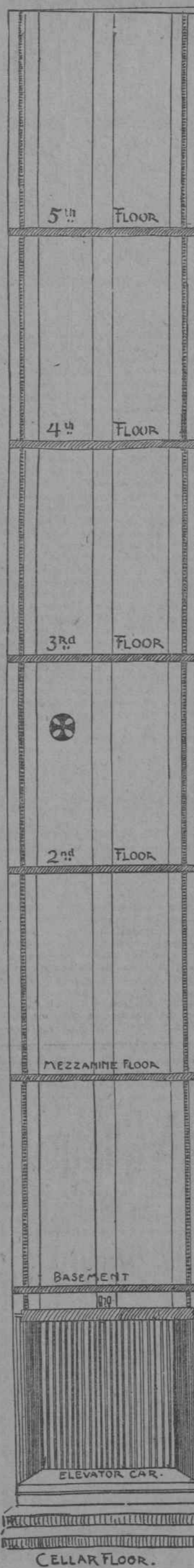
OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE.

I have always known that those freight
elevators in the Post Office were unfit
for use. They are the most ramshackle
affairs, and are not safe for even light
work. While I was Postmaster two
years ago, I reported the condition of
the elevators to the authorities at Wash-
ington, and, afterward made other ap-
plications to the Treasury Department
for either new freight elevators or for
such repairs on the old ones as would
make them safe to be used. There is a
great deal of red tape about getting any-
thing in the nature of repairs from the
Government. The least little expendi-
ture calls for a great deal of correspond-
ence, and the consequence was that these
freight elevators were allowed to remain
out of condition, and were used by the
men in carrying freight, even though it
was considered dangerous to carry more
than a small load on them. I can
readily understand how this accident
occurred. The blame lies with these
laws, which tie the hands of the men in
charge of the office. It is my opinion
that the Government officials are re-
sponsible, if any one is.—Charles
Dayton, former Postmaster of
New York.

door Captain Cox and Clerks Daily and
Birdsall were at the shaft door, and they
called out to Luffler to let them ride to the
fourth floor, whither the cement was being
taken.

Already the car was strained under its
overload, and was moving slowly; but it
had been strained before without breaking
down, and Luffler let the three men on.
They pulled the rope for the car to
ascend. For a moment the cables creaked
and seemed to stretch, but the car started
upward very slowly. The tension was so
great that it scarcely moved. After as-
cending a few feet it stopped and for a
second hung suspended between the second
and third floors. Luffler tugged hard at the
rope, but to no purpose.

For a few feet it dropped slowly, and
then, the safety catches refusing to work,
it fell faster and faster, until it shot to the



HOME COMING OF MRS. BOO SING.

Once Well Known in Pat-
erson, N. J., Now a
Chinaman's Wife.

RAN AWAY SIX YEARS AGO.

Fell Into the Evil Depths of
Opium Dens and Found Her
Fate in a Laundry.

Fall River, Mass., June 7.—After an ab-
sence of six years, Mrs. Boo Sing left this
city to-night for her former home in Pat-
erson, N. J., in company with her sister,
Miss Sarah Rubenstein. The home-coming
of the woman with the Chinese name will
please her friends although there will be a
tinge of sadness in the welcome.

Six years ago, Mrs. Boo Sing, who is but
twenty-one years old and comely, was the
petted daughter of a wealthy Jeweller of
Paterson, and had all the prospects of a
happy future. But Miss Lillian, that is her
given name, was a romantic nature and her
desire for adventure led her to dislike the
quiet Paterson home.

One evening she left the house to visit a
neighboring store, and until last Wednes-
day her bereaved parents had found no trace
of her. Mr. Rubenstein employed a force of
detectives and they searched for more than a
year without finding the missing girl. Finally
they concluded that she was dead and
gave up the work as well as the hope of
seeing her again.

Meanwhile Miss Lillian had learned the
ways of the opium dens of Boston and
Providence, and she was the belle and pet
of the moneyed Chinamen of these cities.
Through it all the girl preserved her beauty
and charm of manner to a remarkable de-
gree, and it was but natural for Boo Sing
to fall in love with her at first sight. The
meeting took place in a Providence laun-
dry. Boo Sing resides in this city, where
he enjoys the double distinction of being
Mayor of Chinatown and the richest Celestial
in Southern Massachusetts. They were
married in this city in 1896, and high-class
laundriesmen from far and near as-
sembled to congratulate their friend and
his charming white wife.

An effort was made at that time to inter-
view Boo concerning his wife's antecedents,

HER BOY DYING; LIFE A PRISON.

Mrs. Hefferman Made Two
Desperate Attempts to
Escape from It.

HE FELL THREE STORIES.

The Mother Frantically Started
to Leap Out of a Window
After Him.

Little Samuel Hefferman is dying at
Gouverneur Hospital from injuries received
by falling from a third-story window. His
mother, Mrs. Clara Hefferman, is under
close guard at her home, at No. 75 Sheriff
street, after making two unsuccessful at-
tempts to take her own life. After a vain
attempt to secure work the father re-
turned home late last night to be met
with the news of his boy's fearful fall.

The Heffermans home is on the third floor
of a dingy tenement. Hefferman was a
tailor, and before the strike began he was
able, with a little assistance from his
wife, to supply the family with a meagre
support. The day the strike began, how-
ever, another child was born, and the lit-
tle money which had been saved went rap-
idly in providing medicines.

The means were not sufficient, however,
to give the mother proper care, and soon
it became impossible to provide her with
sufficient food. Yesterday morning the
window in their room which led to the air-
shaft was open. Upon the sill was a small
can of milk. It was the sixth birthday of
the boy, and he was playing on the floor
while his mother and the baby were lying
on the bed.

Mrs. Hefferman saw the lad
climb upon a chair next to the window.
She shouted a warning to him, but it was
too late. The boy went whirling from the
window to the pavement, fracturing his
skull, breaking two ribs and receiving in-
ternal injuries. He was taken to the hos-
pital, where the doctors said he could not
live through the night.

Mrs. Hefferman screamed at the top of
her voice, and the other occupants of the
house ran out of their rooms to see what was
the trouble. She glanced out of the win-
dow and saw the body of her son lying
upon the pavement. She dashed down the
stairs with a rush. As she reached the sec-
ond floor she met her brother, Louis Meyer.
Dodging past him she made a spring for
the open window. Meyer is a powerful
man and an athlete. He caught his sister
by the dress as she was half way through
the window, and pulled her back to safety.
He finally succeeded in getting her up to
her room and shut the door for an ambulance
and a doctor, leaving her in charge of Mrs.
Rocco.

The grief-stricken mother moaned for a
few moments, and then began to walk
about the room. On the table was a sharp-
pointed butcher knife. Her eyes gleamed
as she saw the weapon. She quickly
grasped the knife and, placing its shining
point over her heart, started to rush for
the wall, intending that the impact should
drive the weapon home. Mrs. Rocco, how-
ever, seized her and, after a desperate
struggle, succeeded in disarming her. The
doctor said last night he feared Mrs. Heffer-
man would become insane.

Wisdom from the Coroner.

The circumstantial evidence of a blunder
impressed Coroner Fitzpatrick so strongly
that in charging the jury he said:

"The people must be protected against
the mistakes of clerks. These mistakes
often lead to untimely death, and frequent-
ly result in loss of health. They are ter-
rible in their consequences and the law has
taken cognizance of them by imposing
heavy penalties."

Then he read those sections of the
statutes which bear upon the case. At the
same time he reminded the jury that Bur-
ger might have secured the potash at some
other place. There was no evidence on the
point. Besides, the Coroner said, the mis-
take might have been made by the whole-
sale house from which the druggist bought
his supplies, though the druggist swore that
he was sure there had been no such mis-
take.

The jury brought in this verdict:
We find that Hyman Burger came to his
death by asphyxia caused by chlorate of
potash poisoning, said poison having been
administered by mistake for salts, and
having been procured at some place un-
known to the jury.

Druggist Pick and his clerk, Deperman,
were thereupon discharged from custody
and departed smiling.

How Grocers Sell Poison.

It was while the jury was out that it
came out that chlorate of potassium was
sold in grocery stores with no prescriptions.
The Coroner was speaking to Druggist
Pick about the danger of keeping salts and
poison in similar boxes contiguous to each
other.

June Grand Jury Selected.

The Grand Jury for the month of June was
sworn in yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald, with
Schnyer Quackenbush, a banker, of No. 38
Broad street, who lives at No. 2 West Fifty-
seventh street, as foreman. Some difficulty
was experienced in securing a foreman. Charles J.
Cande, former United States Treasurer, de-
clined, as did also Henry E. Blye and Arthur
L. Marriam. They pleaded business as an ex-
cuse.

POISON SOLD IN GROCERY STORES.

No Law to Regulate the
Vending of Chlorate
of Potassium.

MISTAKE KILLED BURGER.

He Asked for Rochelle Salts but
Swallowed a Dose That
Killed.

Poison can be bought at grocery stores.
In New York, in unlimited quantities, and,
so far as known, there is no law to
regulate or prohibit its sale. The particular
poison that can be so bought is potassium
chlorate, or chlorate of potash, two or
three teaspoonsful of which, it is as-
serted by competent authorities, is a deadly
dose.

This fact came out incidentally at an in-
quest held yesterday, before Coroner Fitz-
patrick, into the death of Hyman Burger,
twenty-one years old, who died May 14, at
his home, No. 2 Orchard street, under
circumstances which caused the suspicion
that there had been a druggist's mistake.
The young man, at 2 o'clock on the morn-
ing of the day he died, had taken, in a
tablespoon, medicine which he supposed to
be Rochelle salts. At 9 o'clock he com-
plained to his mother that he felt wretched,
telling her of the dose he had swallowed.
An hour afterward he died in great agony.
The muscles of his back and neck were in
painful contraction, he frothed at the
mouth, and toward the last he exhibited
signs of lockjaw.

Max Burger, a brother, reported the case
to the Coroner, and Coroner's Physician
Donlon made an autopsy, which revealed a
stomach laden with chlorate of potassium.
Then Mrs. Burger gave to the physician
a package containing a preparation re-
sembling sugar. This, she said, was what
her son had bought for Rochelle salts.
Mrs. Ferguson and Fischer found chlorate
of potassium in the stomach and that the
contents of the package were entirely of
that drug.

Tracing the Poison Package.

Emmanuel Deperman, a pharmacist, em-
ployed by Jacob Pick, owner of the Liberty
Pharmacy, at No. 117 East Broadway, near
Pike street, testified that Burger entered
the store at 12:30 on the morning of May
14 and asked for Rochelle salts. He
bought a package for five cents and was
told that a reasonable dose was two or
three teaspoonsful. Deperman said that the
box containing the salts was next to a
similar box containing chlorate of potash,
but he was sure he had made no mis-
take; the difference in the sizes of the
packages of salts and potash was too great
to permit error.

These packages, he explained, were put
up by young men in the store, who were
students in pharmacy. He identified the
paper in which the potash was found as
coming from his store, and after tasting
the contents he declared them to be not
Rochelle salts.

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dies on holidays, such as the Fourth of
July."

"Do they know the stuff to be poison?"
inquired the coroner.

"I don't know," replied the druggist.
"Probably they do not. Dry goods houses
sell patent medicines and all they know
about them is what the printed wrapper
tells them."

"Well, after this case," concluded the
Coroner, "probably nothing will be done
verdict from that brought in. 'Steps may
be taken to stop this sort of thing and
throw safeguards around the public.'"

UNCLE SAM A LAW-BREAKER.

Disregarded a City Ordinance, and Now
Owes New York \$8,000.

It was reported to the Department of
Public Works yesterday that the United
States Government had violated the ordi-
nances of this city in building a new ware-
house for the Appraisers' Department at
Christopher, Greenwich, Washington and
Barrow streets. Vault space beneath the
sidewalks to the extent of 4,000 square feet
has been dug out. City ordinances require
that before such vault space can be dug a
permit must be obtained from the Com-
missioner of Public Works, but the con-
tractor, probably anticipating a different
verdict from that brought in, "steps may
be taken to stop this sort of thing and
throw safeguards around the public." Under
the rules, therefore, Uncle Sam is
indebted to the New York City treasury in
the sum of \$8,000. General Collins said
that he would write to the Secretary of the
Treasury and tell him that the Government
stored precisely in the same relation to the
officials of this city as a private corpora-
tion or individuals, and that it must com-
ply with city ordinances.

HEALING THE SICK.

An Eminent Physician's Life Work. A Re-
markable Science and How It Bene-
fits Humanity.

His Lectures and Public Healing in This City
Have Stamped Him as the Greatest
Physician Now Living.

He Has Cured 2135 People at Ma-
sonic Temple Free, as a
Public Test.

His Diagnosis Is Remarkable and
His Cures Miraculous.

By Him All Chronic and Obscure
Diseases Are Detected, Lo-
cated and Described.

When sick, that is the time we need the best
advice.

Prof. Damon and his skilled associates are cer-
tainly the most remarkable and successful phys-
icians of the present age. The perceptive fac-
ulties of the examining physician seem so well
trained that he tells at once every disease of
the human body, and precisely what condition
of health or disease exists; detects and describes
every symptom, ache and pain; gives a full his-
tory of the case from beginning to end; he tells
so plainly that you know he is correct; you
learn the prospects of life or danger of death,
whether a cure is possible or impossible; he as-
sures you, by his wonderful and correct
knowledge of disease, is so plain and his power
to heal so great that a speedy cure is an abso-
lute certainty. He will cure and treat anybody but
those who have been a long time afflicted, and
these people seem to never tire of telling how
they went to him in the very last stage of dis-
ease and how miraculously they were restored
to health, and of how they had doctor for
years and nobody understood their difficulty, and
how he told them every symptom of their dis-
ease as soon as he saw them. Like reading
from an open book, he seemed to divine their
very thoughts, giving a full history of their
case from beginning to end much better than
they could have told it themselves; as one gen-
tleman expressed it, "I would not take \$1,000
and not have seen him. Money can't buy what
he has told and done for me. He is
worth going miles to see. I consider him the
most remarkable physician of this century and
know of many doctors who speak of him among
themselves as a perfect marvel and wonder.
Why, nearly every day people are taken to him
in carriages who are in the very last stage of
disease, and through his marvelous gift and
power of healing, in a very few days they are
up and about their business."

There is no need to live in constant misery. A
cure can be had. None are turned away unaided.
Read his life report of people actually cured
many of them simply by the laying on of hands.
Look at the list below. He has cured more than
achieved within the last few months. Note the
thoroughness of his experience and the number cured,
then doubt if you can his great life work. The fol-
lowing is but a brief summary of the differ-
ent diseases treated and the number of cures made:

Acute Rheumatism, 840 cases; of Chronic
Rheumatism, 830 cases; of Neuritis, 847
cases; of Partial Paralysis, 987 cases; of
Total Paralysis, 218 cases; of Dropsy, 1,000
cases; of Nervous Prostration, 774 cases; of
Ordinary business, Dyspepsia, 611 cases; of
Diseases of the Spine, 461 cases; of
Chronic Catarrh, 1,007 cases; of Bronchitis,
1,007 cases; of Consumption in its first and second stages, 680
cases; of Consumption in its third stage, 469 cases; of
Disease, 42 cases; of Diseases of the Liver in all
its stages, 730 cases; of Diseases of the Kidneys,
248 cases; of Diseases of the Bladder, 248 cases;
of Diseases of the Prostate, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Testes, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Uterus, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Ovaries, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Vagina, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Cervix, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Perineum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Rectum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Sigmoid, 248 cases; of
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Diseases of the Esophagus, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Stomach, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Duodenum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Jejunum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Ileum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Cecum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Sigmoid, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Colon, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Small Intestine, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Large Intestine, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Stomach, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Pancreas, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Gallbladder, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Bile Ducts, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Liver, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Spleen, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Heart, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Lungs, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Trachea, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Bronchi, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Larynx, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Pharynx, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Esophagus, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Stomach, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Duodenum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Jejunum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Ileum, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Cecum, 248 cases; of
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Diseases of the Bile Ducts, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Liver, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Spleen, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Heart, 248 cases; of
Diseases of the Lungs, 248 cases; of
Diseases